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OF THE SUN. 170 Nassau street. It Has Got to Be Low.

From THE EVENING SUN of Yesterday Mr. Fulton, the respectable and exper-

ienced secretary of the Citizens' Union,

writes to District Attorney JEROME: Some of the most determined opponents of Low's nomination are our best district chairmen, generally, and machine Republicans in Tammany districts, but men who accomplished splendid results in 1901, men who know their districts and who constantly return with the reports that the people will not take Low. The so called logical

(rightly, to my mind). Is it logical to nominate man whom we cannot elect?" Mr. Fulton again writes to Mr.

argument makes these men tired. They say

JEROME: "Low has not yet decided to take the nomination A little more pounding and he will quit. The only way the Cits Union could leave him now would be by his withdrawal. I cannot write details, but the great majority of men as I meet them say Low cannot be elected and report disaffection among the working folk. I am well informed that police men and firemen are collectively against Low, but can be brought to support another candidate."

And Mr. JEROME says on behalf of

"I stand to-day apparently a discredited man in our community. The public press is almost a unit in its condemnation, and yet there is, I believe, not a newspaper in the city of New York whose reporters on political assignments have not reported to their 'deaks' that a ticket with Mr. Low at its head must lose by a plurality estimated at

Thus the uncomfortable truth gets to the surface at last. Every one of the foregoing statements is correct, with the exception of Mr. JEROME's observation touching his personal discredit in the community.

What is the comm on sense of the situation? It is that Mr. Low was his own choice: that Mr. CUTTING and the rank and file of the Citizens' Union and its adherents didn't want Mr. Low, but that they had to take him. Mr. Low himself alone could free them from the absolute necessity of nominating Mr. Low, and that Mr. Low did not do. Mr. Low felt that he was called upon to make a great personal sacrifice, and he was, as he always has been, equal to the occasion.

Mr. JACOB SCHIFF has illuminated this unfortunate situation with his wisdom. Better, he says, defeat with Low than that a worthy principle should perish. Mr. SCHIFF is probably right.

Mr. TIMOTHY WOODRUFF, as a Republican statesman, says that it matters little if Mr. Low is defeated, because if Tammany comes into power it will make such a hideous record inside of a year that the city will certainly go Republican like an avalanche in the campaign of

There is only one thing to be done, and that is to accept Mr. Low because he has got to be accepted, and then see that every sane and decent man in the community votes for him. Mr. Low should be elected on the consequences of his defeat, a pretty good platform, and one which we venture to think Mr. SCHIFF would not be unwilling to substitute for his own.

Miracles.

Dr. PATTON, the president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, is one of the sanest, acutest minds in the whole range of theology. He never misses an essential point or seeks to avoid it because the inevitable conclusion from it would be uncomfortable to either the new or the old theology, or because it would involve an irrepressible conflict with science.

In the intellectual operations of Dr. PATTON there is a courageous honesty in the direction which we often, nav usually, miss in the new fashioned theologians. We observe in this latter day school much timidity. They dare not go to the theological conclusions of their arguments, for these would land them in the square infidelity where really they belong. For this new theology the question of miracles is a stumbling block. They fight shy of it, or if they venture to tackle the subject they essay to give a "figurative" explanation which leaves the miracle something betwixt a poetic imagining and a superstitious hallucination-a vision of a mind distraught or a fancy engendered by the exaltation of religious enthusiasm, profitable for contemplation as spiritual imagery, but not as a fact

of history. Dr. PATTON is too honest and his logical discernment is too clear for him to deceive himself with any such subterfuge. In a sermon at the autumn opening of the Princeton Theological Seminary last Sunday Dr. PATTON presented the only view of miracles which is compatible with the existence of Christianity as a religion, or as a supernatural system of divine origin.

Dr. PATTON sees plainly that to dens or doubt miracles or attempt to explain them away is to give up the very foundation of Christianity as a religion and to leave it with nothing more than a basis of human philosophy and poetical imagination on which to rest. "Christianity, as he said at Princeton on Sunday, "is a piece of information given supernaturally and miraculously," or it is no more than a mere superstition, a mythology.

It may exist as a moral philosophy without a supernatural birth and mission for And if the one essential miracle of the appeal to the constituencies. Incarnation is accepted, what difficulty is there in the acceptance of the rest of miracles dogmatically proclaimed as of

subsequent occurrence? Dr. PATTON meets the issue made by scientific infidelity with a square proto Christian religious belief, and it is the only way in which it can be met. If the miracles are not to be received as historical facts, the worship in thousands of churches, the teaching in hundreds of theological schools and the hope which has inspired countless millions of mankind for nineteen hundred years and more are vain and superstitious delusions and the contest of Churches as to the possession of Divine authority to teach and represent the Christian religion is a farcical controversy.

Correspondents are discussing in THE SUN candidates for election as Coadjutor Bishop of the New York diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We observe, however, that little or no attention is paid by them to the distinctively theological position of any of the candidates put forward. It is true that their varying schools of "Churchmanship" are considered-whether they are "High" or "Low," "Broad" or "Catholic." But is not the really important question how they stand toward Christianity: whether they believe in its miraculous origin and character, as Dr. PATTON believes, or regard the Bible as simply comfortable and inspiring literature to which prophets and other enthusiasts contributed visions and poetic imaginings? Is it worth while to quarrel over the title to from the Apostles unless there has come with the physical inheritance Dr. PAT-TON'S uncompromising Apostolic belief in the miraculous origin of Christianity as a fact of history?

## Contempt of Law.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, the statesman made illustrious by beginning proceedings against the Northern Securities Company, poured a select assortment of noble ideas into the Chicago Press Club the other day. "When violations of law by powerful corporations or men of great wealth and influence go unchallenged," he said, "then contempt for law follows."

The curious thing is that where there are shoals of statesmen ready to leap into sensational language or action at the slightest suspicion of violation of law by a powerful corporation; statesmen who sit up of nights trying to catch powerful corporations violating law; statesmen who are bent upon saddling break; these same statesmen are not moved by the frequent and almost continual violation of law by labor trusts.

The contempt of law so shown and caused, doesn't worry statesmen of the Van Sant school.

The Right to Be Heard at the White

House. An esteemed correspondent signing priety of further intercourse between the leaders of the labor organizations which have taken up the Miller case.

Our correspondent's remarks are suggested by a published report that the ever has gone by when such a conleaders are to be admitted to a "confer- cession would suffice. It might concilience" with the President on the subject of open Government shops.

Sometimes the choice of a term makes a great difference. The word "conference" carries the idea of a meeting for the discussion of something not already settled, with both of the parties to the conference participating in the settlement of the business by compromise or otherwise. A conference in that sense there could not be between the President of the United States and the labor leaders, without a loss of official and personal dignity on the part of the former, such as no President in his right mind would

ever contemplate. Yet when a number of citizens with definite ideas on a certain matter of interest to themselves approach the President with a request to be heard on the same can he refuse them a hearing, providing always that his multifarious executive duties leave him time for the interview? How can he shut the door in the face of the delegation, even if they come to protest vainly against an immovable purpose upon which he has

ABRAHAM LINCOLN had many such experiences. Parties of respectable citizens from various parts of the country used to visit the White House to urge him to discontinue the war for the preservation of the Union. The great President was accustomed to receive his fellow citizens, if he had the time; to listen patiently to their representations and to usher them out politely when they had

Those meetings between Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers or protestants might be styled hearings; but they can hardly be described as conferences.

## The New Opportunity of the Irish Nationalists.

Twice in the last twenty years the Irish Nationalists have held the balance of power in the House of Commons, so that neither of the great political parties in Great Britain could take office without their support. This was true of the situation which confronted Mr. GLADSTONE when he succeeded Lord Salisbury early in 1886; and it is well known that, recognizing that the aid of the Irish Nationalists would be indispensable, he decided to adopt a Home Rule programme. It was true, also, of the outcome of the general election which took place in 1892, when it was only through that Mr. GLADSTONE was able to secure a majority of forty in the popular branch of Parliament. His sense of obligation found expression in the introduction of

a second Home Rule bill. It now looks as if for the third time

would prove impossible without Irish Nationalist support. We believe that JESUS, but it ceases to be a religion, the this will turn out to be the case, no matreligion which has built the temples of ter whether a general election shall presworship of CHRIST. If JESUS was a ently take place or whether Mr. BALFOUR mere man, worship of him is idolatry. tries to avert for a year or more an

It will be remembered that during the last session of Parliament, although Mr. the miracles of the Bible, if not of other | BALFOUR had at his back a nominal majority of 140, that majority was so disorganized and untrustworthy that on at least one occasion the Premier would have been beaten had he not been resfession of faith in miracles as requisite | cued by the votes of the Irish Nationalist party. How can he hope to pass successfully through the coming session without similar aid? The once colossal Unionist coalition has been cleft into Turkish troops well occupied for some three sections, according to the diverse attitudes of its members toward the

project of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. One section is composed of those who heartily concur with the ex-Secretary for the Colonies in favoring the immediate adoption of a tariff which shall enable the United Kingdom by levying duties on food products imported from foreign countries to give a preference to like articles shipped from the Colonies. It does not appear that this section will have any avowed representative in the reconstructed Cabinet except Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

The second section, headed by the Premier himself, and comprising almost all the members of the Cabinet, as reconstructed-the Duke of DEVONSHIRE is believed to be still an unswerving free trader-consists partly of those who consider Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S plan sound in principle but inopportune and partly of those who do not want a preferential tariff, but are ready at once to accept such measures as would enable the Government to negotiate reciprocity treaties or to inflict retaliation on foreign countries that persistently shut out British Churchly authority by right of descent goods. This second section would have the support of the first at any critical conjuncture, and the two sections together may possibly control nearly half the members of the lower house.

The third section is made up of those who decline to sanction any departure from England's traditional free trade policy. Their spokesmen in the House of Commons will include, besides such ex-Ministers as Mr. C. T. RITCHIE. Sir. MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON and Mr. ARTHUR ELLIOTT. a number of younger men who have lately made a mark in debate. The voting strength of the uncompromising Unionist free traders is variously computed, but nobody has put it much lower than about fourscore, a total which would be increased should the Duke of DEVONSHIRE leave the Cabinet.

Now, it is obvious that a transfer of some eighty votes, formerly Unionist, to the Opposition would more than wipe out Mr. Balfour's majority, unless he could reckon on the eighty-one Nationalpowerful corporations with laws to ist votes, in which event he would be ostensibly as strong as ever, however grievously he may have been weakened in public opinion.

How can he secure the Nationalist votes? He and his colleague Mr. WYND-HAM can claim the credit of the Land Purchase act; but political parties at grave crises are not apt to show themselves sentimental and are less likely to be influenced by past favors than by himself "Well Wisher" discusses the pro- favors to come. There is no doubt that the Premier and the Chief Secretary for this year. the President of the United States and Ireland would cheerfully agree to establish at Dublin a great Catholic university which should exercise teaching as well as examining functions. The time, howate the Irish Catholic hierarchy, but it would not satisfy the great body of tenant farmers who are about to be converted into peasant proprietors. We have no doubt also, that Mr. WYNDHAM if maintained in office by Nationalist votes, would carry out the promise made at the last session to introduce a bill for the relief of agricultural laborers. The two concessions combined, however would be outweighed immeasurably by the offer of Home Rule which undoubtedly would be forthcoming from the Liberal Opposition.

It will probably be needful, therefore for Mr. BALFOUR, if he desires to retain office for some time under the existing circumstances, to grant so large an extension of local self-government to Ireland as, while disavowing the name of Home Rule, might be accepted as a large installment of the fact. The difference between such an offer on the part of Mr. BALFOUR and that which is certain to be made by the Liberals is that the former could in all likelihood be made good. owing to the Premier's influence in the House of Lords; whereas the fulfilment of the Liberal promise of Home Rule would encounter vehement opposition in that body.

## Will There Be War in the Balkans?

The next few days will probably decide the question of peace or war in the Balkans. The Bulgarian forces actually under arms are insufficient to guard the long and broken line of frontier and to prevent the passage of small bands into Turkish territory. The Turkish Government will be anxious to bring matters to a conclusion before the approach of winter prevents its poorly fed and ill clad army from keeping the field.

The statements of the German and Austrian Governments leave nothing to be desired in the way of frankness: they will do nothing for humanity's sake. The Sultan, therefore, need not hesitate to put down both Macedonians and Bulgarians by any method justifiable in war. He may even, as Germany points out, send his troops into Bulgaria, which is only a vassal State. Resistance on the part of the Bulgarians will be an act of rebellion. If he is willing to walk into the trap, the Sultan will meet with German and Austrian approval; the uncertain

quantity is Russia. Neither the Russian Government nor the cooperation of the Irish Nationalists | people are likely to look on with indifference while the work for which they sacrificed so much twenty-five years ago is being undone. The news, therefore, that the reserves in the southern districts of Russia have been ordered to be ready to join the colors is of importance. the attainment of a working majority | The principal factor in settling matters

will be the state of the Turkish treasury and the limit to which their loyalty to the Sultan will carry his soldiers. The proposal for a joint Turco-Bulgarian Commission to regulate the administration of Macedonia, said to be under consideration, need not be treated seriously. If it has been put forward, as stated in

the despatches, it is merely with the object of gaining time. A good deal will depend on the ability of the revolutionary leaders in Macedonia and in the Adrianople district to keep the field. A few thousand resolute men in the Grammas range, south and west of Monastir, and among the spurs of the Perin mountains, northeast of

Salonica, could keep large bodies of

weeks to come.

Mr. Dill's Discoveries in Belchertown. Mr. James B. Dill, a lawyer of New York and New Jersey, spent his vacation this summer in an automobile, exploring a part of the New England States. The trip through a country rich in scenic beauties and historical associations must have been delightful, refreshing Mr. DILL physically and broadening his mental horizon. Since his return to his home, however, he has been unloading some remarkable information in regard to his adventures in rural New England. Here is a sample of the impression made on an eminent New York jurisconsult by a small Massachusetts town:

" ' In one old town, Belchertown, Mass., ' said Mi Dill, 'a man 90 years old told us that there were no young people in the place, they having married and gone away, leaving the old folks and unmarried women. The roads are unknown even to the natives. The only information you get is: "This road leads to Farmer So-AND-So's, and he'll tell you who lives beyond." ..

We wish we could have heard the conversation between Mr. DILL and this sprightly Belchertown humorist. It is easy to picture the automobile panting in the highway, while the sage of the village, offended by its modernness and the "city airs" of its driver, pleads gnorance of the roads and byways of his native town, over which he has herded the cows and driven the horse for almost a century.

What a familiar plaint the story of the young folks is! Married and moved away, says the Oldest Inhabitant. Had Mr. DILL inquired as to the old days, he would have learned that the women were more beautiful and thrifty, the crops more abundant, and the interruptions of meditation by inquisitive strangers driving white devil machines less frequent in 1853 than they are now.

Belchertown is ten miles by rail southeast of Amherst, and eighteen miles northeast of Springfield. It has three churches and a high school. In 1890 its population was 2,120. In 1900 it had a population of 2,292.

It is to be hoped that Mr. DILL enjoyed his automobile trip. It is certain that at least one benighted citizen of Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, extracted a certain amount of quiet pleasure from it.

One short sentence in the speech delivered by Louis STERN as temporary chairman of the Republican City Convention vesterday:

" Men are subordinate to measures, candidate: to the principles they represent."

To keep Tammany out is the principle

The subjoined letter was written Tuesday by the Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE to Governor ODELL:

Hir Excellency, the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr Governor, &c., Albany, N. Y .: Sin: Allow me, as one of your fellow citizens,

to thank you most sincerely for the manly, judicious and patriotic stand you have taken in dealing with the applications for pardon of the brothers VAN WORMER I can well understand that you have been under severe pressure and many temptations to flinch

from your duty; that you have been beset by short

sighted persons who mistakenly think themselves

humane: that, indeed, you have had to resist pain fully the impulses of your own heart. When one compares your conduct with tha of some of your predecessors in much less trying cases, and when we see to what a contemptible condition law and justice have been brought in ome of our sister States by weak or demagogical or whimsical use of the pardoning power, we may

well he proud of the present attitude of our own

commonwealth and of its Governor. Be assured, dear sir, that in this matter you have not only won the profound respect of the great body of thinking observers throughout this State and nation, but that you have secured the gratitude of all your fellow citizens in all parts of the Union who, contemplating the fearful number of high crimes during late years, believe that mistaken lenity has been one of their greatest causes and that the frequent exercise of the pardoning power has proved to be, not mercy, but cruelty I remain, dear sir, most respectfully yours,

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 22. If Governor ODELL has a conscience these words must blister.

The terminology of labor unionists is great and interesting study. SAM PARKS has a band of sturdy followers whose duty it is to beat non-unionists and his opponents in labor union politics. They go by the name of "The Entertainment Committee, a designation cynical enough to suit the most fastidious.

In Chicago the sluggers of non-union workmen are known as "The Flying Squadron," an appellation more warlike than that which is in use here, but perhaps really less brutal.

If all the published reports are true about the authorship of the platform on which Tammany intends to make the municipal canvass it promises to be one of the most interesting documents ever produced by human brains at a given time for a given purpose.

The spectacle, for instance, of the Hor EDWARD M. SHEPARD of Brooklyn and the Hon. CHARLES ARNETTE TOWNE, formerly of Duluth, collaborating on the national planks would be one to provoke curiosity and to stimulate expectation.

## A Liquid Occasion.

From the Washington Star.

Misses Kate Coffey and Amanda Waters gave an afternoon tea Wednesday in honor of Miss Lucy Beers of Kansas City

An unusual number of descriptive articles markcribner's Magazine for October. Commissione ohn McG. Woodbury tells with expert knowledge of "The Wastes of a Great City," Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff discusses "Some Phases of Trade Union ism," and other articles describe "The Southwest from a Locomotive" and "State Universities." Mr A. B. Pro-t's clever sporting drawings justify the use of color. There are several short stories A dead leaf drifts—and more must follow also and Skitle verse.

THE PRESIDENT AND TRADE ITALIAN VIRTUES AND VICES. UNIONISM.

Remarks on the Report of an Intende Conference With Labor Leaders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Announcement is made of the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt to hold an early conference with labor leaders, with a view of reaching an amicable settlement of the difficulties resulting from his action in the Miller case. This places Mr. Roosevelt in anything but a commendable light. It savors of the vacillation of a weakling and not of the courage of a strong and right minded man, sure of his position.

So far as the President is concerned, the argument should now be closed. He has made a definite and concise statement of his position. "I heartily approve of this award and judgment by the commission appointed by me." That commission "adjudged and awarded that no person be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization." There is no vagueness, no room for argument or discussion in either the declaration of the President or the judgment of the commission. To parley with the representatives of those who have declared themselves as opposed to the ground thus taken is a confession of weakness, the cause of which is readily attributable to purely political and therefore unworthy motives.

If the President consents to a conference with Mr. John Mitchell or any committee representing the unions he has antagonized the consent should be attended with a statement of his conviction of the correctness of his original position and the assertion of his purpose to stand unalterably by that position. The conference may be granted as an act of courtesy to a body f citizens, but it should not be allowed to descend to an argument regarding either the righteousness or the policy of the President's position. A principle is involved upon which there can be no honorable compromise, and Mr. Roosevelt has openly and fearlessly committed himself to the support of that principle.

It is now no more possible for him to retract or to recede from his clearly stated position with honor or with the hope of retaining the esteem of the people than it would have been for Martin Luther when he was summoned before the Diet.

If Mr. Roosevelt was right in July, he is right to-day, and there should be no weakening. Perhaps never again will he have so large an opportunity to exemplify in practice the doctrine which he preaches with such vehemence. He need not be discourteous to the representatives of trade unionism, but he can give to the world an exhibition of backbone which will command its respect and approval. A WELL WISHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

The Battle of Antietam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question as to the Union commander at the Battle of Antietam is of little importance as compared with the result of that engagement.

By the Confederates, Antietam was looked on as far from a defeat. Not many years after the Civil War, when I was visiting South Carolina, the late Judge William Henry Wal lace of the Supreme bench of that State, spoke of the Battle of Antietam, in which he was engaged as commander of a South Carolina brigade, saying: "After Antietam I felt confident that we had won our independence.

Antietam cannot be called a Union defeat, nor can it truthfully be described as a Union victory. Lee, so far from being routed, held most of the ground on which he fought, and retired more than twenty-four hours after the battle, in good order and without attack ON THE UNION SIDE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

A Candidate for Coad futor Bishen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the discussion as to the qualifications of various for the diocese of New York the choice seems to be confined to members of this diocese. In almost every case, after the name of some prominent city rector has been mentioned, the objection is promptly raised that he is too old, or that he is in too poor health or some

other obstacle. Beyond question, the Church is singularly of one mind on one point-that the coadjutor should not be elected because he is a "High" should not be elected because he is a "High" churchman, or a "Low" churchman or a "Broad" churchman, but because he is full of missionary ardor and burning with a desire to advance the Church in this great diocese. Look at the borough of The Bronx alone, where the field is white for the harvest. Here churches and chapels are springing up, but they cannot keep pace with the enormous increase of population.

What we want is a man trained in missionary activity, of mature years, but on the right

what we want is a man trained in mission-ary activity, of mature years, but on the right side of fifty, and of dignified and yet attrac-tive personality—a man who can ably second our beloved Bishop and in due course of time probably succeed him without suffering the high office to lose anything of the personal dignity with which the present incumbent now carries it on.

dignity with which the present incumbent now carries it on.

The name of the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Southern Brazil, has been mentioned and I am persuaded will be placed in nomination. No one could fill the requirements better than this noble man, who has devoted so much of his life to the Church in the far-off field where he labors.

AN EPISCOPALIAN OF THE BRONX.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Recollections of an Old Theatregoer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was muc nterested on reading, in your paper, my old friend Allston Brown's communication on the subject o "Old Theatres in New York." Being "an old in habitant" of Brooklyn for the past sixty-five year and a schoolboy at Forest & Mulligan's Aca '40s, I am able to speak "by the card" on the topk of "Old Theatres," as I well remember seeing th National Theatre on Leonard and Church streets destroyed by are while on my way home from

l one afternoon in the early '40s.

I notice that the Colonel states that Bunnell's Museum was the first in the Bowery. But I re member a museum located in the Bowers nearly opposite the old Bowery Theatre. Col. Brown was born. Of the old theatres I have a distinct remembrance of the Park Theatre of the '40s, the Bowery Theatre, the Chatham Theatre, and of the Olympic Theatre on Broadway near Grand street, at the latter of which I saw the eide Booth play "Richard III.," in the '40s. I also recollect seeing many of the old theatrical stars of the period play at the Park Theatre as far back as 183 member, my next birthday is my eightieth, and still keep my memory green. I do not, however remember any of the old theatres in New named the Novelty. When I think of the old time actors at the Bowery Theatre in its palmy days when the leading stars were Tom Hampton and Mrs. Shaw—the handsomest actress of the period and of young E. L. Davenport and young Frank nanfrau, and young Mrs. Yeamans and young Mrs Eldridge, now "Aunty," and later on the famou American Clown Fox in the Christmas pantomimes "how the old time comes o'er me!" But enough of these memories of my carry experience as a th HENRY CHADWICK. BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.

The One Sure Equine Thing. Ulysses was entering Troy.

At last!" he cried exultantly, "I have an inst tip which horse is going to win! Caressing the wooden steed, he wept to think there was nobody with whom he could lay his odd

The light and laughter of the summer's prime

Are globed in luscious grapes, pale, purple, red; All riches of Pomona are outspread The school bell, and anon the Sabbath chime Ring warning that vacation days are fled Country and town alike are garianded For Labor's holiday, and harvest time

Now first a serious shadow in the smile Of cloudiess skies and waters deeply blue Is felt, scarce seen, yet cannot all beguile Along the street, one listless afternoon

tion Cake.

Defence of His Race by One of the Younger Generation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : rant people here look on the man from sunny Italy as more or less a creature of murder ous habits, ready at the instant to pull his knife and do bodily harm. It is this prejudice that we (the younger generation of Italians in this city) have to combat; for we come in contact with the average run of people to

I will admit that the Italians, especially those who come from the southern half of Italy, are hot headed. Blood boils in their veins; but, nevertheless, they are a kindly people and are law-abiding citizens. Le the Italian alone and he will not be hot-headed; abuse and maltreat him, and he will become hot-headed. One of the New York Judges said:

Italian mind works with great celerity. Italian mind works with great celerity. There is in this statement a great deal of truth; the Italian is so constructed that he will beat you before you have any possible chance of beating him. He is quick in his action.

The abuses to which the Italian is subjected are numerous. He is called vile names. Things are thrown at him when he is minding his own business and bothering no one. He is insulted with such names as "Dago" and "Guinea." It is true that such names do not mean anything, and the persons who use them are generally no more than street loafers and ruffians, although I have heard the vile epithets used by people who should have known better. Yet persecuted, isolated, the Italian decently treated as a citizen is and ever will be a loyal patriot.

In Germany the Italian is a German; in England an Englishman; in America an American; differing no more from his Irish neighbor, for example, than does the Irish from the German. The Caucasian race flaunts no separate banner. To the Italo-American the Stars and Stripes, the history of the colonies and States, the trials and crises, the glories and ideals of this country are as sacred as to any descendant of Patrick Henry or Thomas Jefferson.

The younger generation of Italians now in this country, having American ideas, have to There is in this statement a great deal of

any descendant of Patrick Henry or Indias Jefferson.

The younger generation of Italians now in this country, having American ideas, have to do a great deal to overcome this misconception and prejudice, due to ignorance of the history of the Italians, and particularly of their present thought and ideas. This ignorance may judge of the Italians by the caricatures of comic weeklies, but not so men of knowledge. Are Dante, Galileo, Raphael, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Verdi, Mascagni, Marconi, mere names? What a famous list of Italians one might shout—poets and philosophers, scholars and musicians, generals, statesmen! Now, the Italians are men in no way different from their fellow men, save in certain racial traits and habits. Learn to know them as men and not merely as organ grinders or trains and not merely as organ grinders or tunnel laborers. You may find in their breasts the same noble impulses, the same lofty as-pirations, the same unselfish patriotism as in your own.

It may be a long time before that full understanding and full recognition comes; but what is time to us if we gain our end?

A SON OF SUNNY ITALY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

One Offence by Italians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . THE SU one of the very few journals-some think it about the only one-that do not imme become on the stroke of midnight 'yesterday's paper." At all events, its in terest for me does not depend on the date of the issue. It is welcomed because it caters for all sorts and conditions of men, and many want to talk about. I would speak of the admirable letter from Mr. Marchisio in defence of the Italians of the United States.

With much that he says all will agree, while he might have given the Italians credit for one admirable trait that he failed to cite: namely, that the laborer will work steadily in the field without need of an overseer. Thus the employer gets better value for his wages than from any other nationality. Let us hope the walking delegate will not read this. The admirable editorial that appeared simultaneously with Mr. Marchisio's defence buttressed his claims for his compatriots, and laid under obligations all the readers and thinkers who appreciate the debt of mankind to that nation, regnant in arts arms and learning when the rest of Europe was enslaved

by ignorance.

Here, too, there was an omission. While lauding the true art of Italy, the bad art ought to be as strenuously condemned. I refer to the organ grinder nuisance that is maintained, in spite of protests, to the annoyance of every citizen with the slightest musical perception, and furthermore to the vexation of every writer or reader within earshot. If the sufferer goes to his window to wave away the tormentor, the beggarly or burly grinder or, it may be, the woman dressed in appropriate black (as if in mourning for "the lost chord," non-existent in the instrument of torture), these tormentors smile blandly with by ignorance. tantalizing artlessness, knowing well there

ure), these tormentors smile blandly with tantalizing artlessness, knowing well there is no policeman around.

Now, if Prof. Marchisio will do something truly helpful for the national reputation, let him use his undoubted energy in suppressing the discordant hand organ. It exists now only as a nuisance. It has, in the owner's or grinder's hands, solely a nuisance value. There is plenty of law to prevent a vender from stopping at your pavement with a cartload of decayed fish. There is law, too, to arrest a beggar who assails the eyes of the passers with a display of ulcerous sores. But why is there no law enforced against harrowing the ears of every person of refinement with a continuous noise of special repulsiveness, because it simulates an art in a disgusting and irritating mimlery? Strange coincidence, that the country of Palestrina, Pergolese, Rossini, Bellini and Verdi should be the mother of the organgrinding fraternity; but no other nation than the Italian so offends, and no city of Europe would tolerate such a nuisance for a month, while this city seems to be at the mercy of a horde of beggars who make their demands to be bought off ausible to at least a score of quiet househoids. Pigs used to have the freedom of New York's streets fifty years ago, but they were less offensive than organs out of tune.

New York, Sept. 21.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Sheet Gingerbread and Military Valor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am only familiar by tradition, with the "gen'ral trainin" cake-gingerbread of the hard, or sheet, form ferred to on p. 589 of "The Memorial His tory of Hartford County, Vol. I., as follows:

All day Wednesday the country people poure into town, bringing their dinners with them o relying on the corner stands, where root and ginge beer, molasses candy and gingerbread were sold. But I am familiar with the "'Lection cake" of

above referred to, writes above referred to, writes:

But election day (the first Thursday in May) the reddest-lettered in our calendar, brightened the whole year. The cake-making began a week beforehand—this delectable compound testing the talents and strength of the cook as nothing else could possibly do; and a Hartford family that cannot recite some tradition connected with it has no claims to antiquity. Mothers sat up all night to watch the batch of twelve or twenty loaves, or called their daughters long before cock-crowing to make investigations; nay, some were known to faint from fatigue while mixing the materials.

A well tried recibe follows for making both year. A well tried recipe follows for making both yeast and cake, and is from the store of an old Hartford

family. Yeast—4 big potatoes; boil and sift; I teaspoon ful salt, I tablespoonful of lard, flour to thicken. ittle; raise with I cent's worth of yeast (brewer's make in the morning. Cake—Six pounds flour, 4 pounds sugar, 5 pounds flour, 4 pounds sugar, 5 pounds butter, 4 pounds raisins. 2 ounces nutmegs, 5 eggs, 1 quart mlik, ½ pint rum, ½ pound citron, 2 oranges, yeast.

yeast.

Mix as follows, at night: Weigh everything at first; work sugar and butter to a cream, taking 1/2 sugar and butter, 3-3 of yeast; most of flour, and necessary milk. Work over in the morning, adding remainder of these ingredients, and adding eggs, fruit, rum, &c., last.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.

Why a "Jewish Problem ?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My inquiry to the nature of the so called "Jewish Problem" has elicited a reply from Dr. Isidor Singer, which leaves my question still unanswered. to know is, not why Dr. Singer and Max Norday have espoused the cause of Zionism, but why there should be any "Jewish Problem" which requires study and investigation.
Dr. Singer says that it would take several volume

in which to answer my letter of eight or ten lines May I suggest that possibly this inability to state clearly in brief space the reasons why the Jewa should not become absorbed into the mass of man kind is an indication of the habits of thought which lead to so much vague writing on this subject Therefore, I can only repeat my unanswered question: Why should there be a "Jewish Problem

any more than a "Gentile Problem" or a Christian COSMOPOLITAN. NEW YORK, Sept. 22 The Variations of the Public Spirited Cake, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to J. J. Dickerson, also Robert L. O'Brien, in regard

to the cake, I beg to say that I am a Yankee woman porn and brought up in Connecticut, where the cake was made every spring at election time, and I know The ingredients were something more than a little sugar and a few currants. It too

parts of two days to make it, and was never called Town Meeting Cake," but always "Hartford Elec-M. L. MCC ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 23.

THE CANAL TREATY DEAD Unless the Colombian Congress Rushed a

Bill Through on Tuesday Night. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- A cable despatch eceived at the State Department this afternoon from United States Minister Beaupré at Bogota, shows that seven hours pefore the expiration of the time set for the exchange of ratifications of the Hay-Herran canal treaty the situation was unchanged. What may have happened in the closing hours of Tuesday night Minister Herran has no information. Neither has the State Department. The following announcement was made by the State Department this afternoon:

"The Department of State this afternoon eceived from Minister Beaupré, at Bogota, telegram dafed Sept. 22, 5 P. M., stating that since the introduction of the proposed law in regard to the canal treaty and its first reading there has been no discussion of the measure in the Colombian Congress and that the situation is unchanged.

The proposed law referred to is understood here to mean the new bill which passed the Colombian Senate some days passed the Colombian Senate some days ago, and which authorizes President Marroquin to negotiate a new canal treaty with the United States along certain lines laid down in a bill providing that the Panama Canal Company shall pay Colombia \$10,000,000 and that the United States shall pay \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000.
This bill went to the House immediately

after passing the Senate, and was there referred to a committee, but so far as known here it has not been taken up for discussion. What may have been done in the closing hours of Tuesday, if anything, to keep the Hay-Herran treaty alive, is problemati-cal, but it was said at the State Depart-ment this afternoon that there was just one chance in a thousand that on Tuesday night a new bill might have been rushed through the Colombian Congress authorizing Presi dent Marroquin to negotiate a treaty with the United States on the best terms obtaina stanch friend of the Hay-Herran treaty, might have forthwith signed that treaty and instantly informed Minister Beaupre of his action, which would constitute a com-

plete ratification by Colombia.

There is absolutely nothing to base such There is absolutely nothing to base such a hope upon except private advices received by persons interested in the canal scheme that something of the kind might be attempted. If it was attempted, the news cannot be looked for here until tomorrow morning. The general opinion is that the Hay-Herran treaty is dead, and that negotiations for a canal will have to been anew.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY OPENS. Her Statue of Alma Mater Given in Robert

Goelet's Memory Unvelled. The opening exercises of the 150th acalemic year of Columbia University were held on the college campus yesterday afternoon. The principal feature was the unveiling of the statue of Alma Mater, the gift of Mrs. Robert Goelet and her son Robert W. Goelet, in the court approaching the library build-

The statue is in memory of Robert Goelet. who graduated with the class of 1860. Mr. Goelet was a classmate of Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, and the dean made the preentation of the statue to the university yesterday on behalf of the donors, President Butler accepting it. It is the work of Daniel C. French, designer of the statue of John C. French, designer of the statue of John Harvard at Harvard University. It represents a woman seated in a chair or throne, her right hand holding a sceptre surmounted by the crown of King's College. Upon the back is the university seal.

Bishop Potter made the invocation and

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of the classical Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of the classical department delivered the address of the day. He said that the university does not exist merely as a sort of janitor, to open wide the doors to the various professions. If it did no more than this, in the last analy sis it would be little better than a sham with nothing more to it than what the uninstructed eye can see—halls and lecture rooms and laboratories, mere brick and stone and mortar, an inert mass devoid of life, a body without a soul, with no more trace of genuine distinction than if it were a huge ten chimneyed factory. means it must set deep down beneath the superficial difference of interests in its student body and bring to bear some influence of thick and the student below the have felt it will be a set of the student below the have felt it will be a set of the student below the have felt it will be a set of the student below to be a set of the student below the set of the forever bear the impress.

BRONSON B. TUTTLE'S WILL.

Largest Part of the Estate Valued at \$4,-000,000 Goes to His Widow and Son. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 23.-The will of the late Bronson B. Tuttle, the Naugatuck millionaire iron manufacturer, was ad mitted to probate to-day. He gives \$500,000 each to his wife and son. He leaves \$100,000 in trust for the education and care of his grandson, Donald S. Tuttle, who will in herit the amount when of age and married To each of his granddaughters, Muriel S and Ruby S. Tuttle, he gives \$50,000 and to Jeannette S. Tuttle, his daughter-in-law.

he gives \$25,000. To his brother, Adelbert C. Tuttle, he leaves \$75,000.

The will gives \$10,000 to the Grove Cemetery Association of Naugatuck for the care of the grounds and the Tuttle lot and \$10,000 to the Waterbury Hospital. The remainder of the estate is to be divided equally between the widow and son. The estate is valued at about \$4,000,000.

PRINCETON'S YEAR BEGINS. President Wilson Obliged to Omit Addres

of Welcome Sophs Rampant PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.-Princeto University began its 157th academic year this afternoon with exercises in Marquand chapel. The customary address of welcome by the president had to be omitted owing to a sudden slight indisposition of Dr. Wilson.

The returns from the entrance examinations are not all in, but the indications are that this year's entering class will be larger than that of last year. Recitations and lectures will begin to-morrow. Already the sophomores are beginning to make things lively for the new men To-night they paraded the streets, should ing and singing, frightening the freshmer and making them do all sorts of ridiculous stunts. Each train is bringing in its load of upper classmen and by to-morro all of the students will be on hand

Warner Miller to Give a Statue of Gen Herkimer to Herkimer Village.

UTICA, Sept. 23.-Former Senator Warner Mill er has announced his intention of gi ing to the village of Herkimer a statu of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer. The statue to be of bronze and will cost \$5,000. will be designed by Burr C. Miller will be designed by Burr C. Miller of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a talented sculptor, and son of Senator Miller. The gift will be made on condition that Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter D. A. R. provide the base for the statue, an obligation has been accepted by the chapter.

Consul Skinner's Expedition to Abyssinia WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- If conditions in Turkey settle sufficiently to permit the withdrawal temporarily of the Brooklyn and San Francisco by the time that United States Consul Skinner reaches Port Said on his way to Abyssinia, these vessels to gether with the Machias, will form an pedition to Abyssinia to accompany Mr Skinner. Should it be impossible to detach the San Francisco and Brooklyn from their duty at Beirut, then the Machias at Port Said will be used by Mr. Skinner.

The Last Kick.

The Dying Gladiator gnashed his teeth "There might be some glory in it." he growled f it was in a football game." Realizing the impossibility of kicking a goal he mpromised by kicking a Gaul, in the fight, before expiring.

Unjustly Blamed.

The street car men hate crowding It may with truth be said, They bend their best endeares To use the car about